## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

PICKETT'S MILLS.

A Sketch of the Fight by an Officer of the 41st

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I bave read many versions of the battle of New Hope | that to a fine dust, which rose in great clouds Church, or Pickett's Mills, which was fought near Dalias, Ga., May 25, 1864, and having been controversy, or to tell of deeds I performed Corps about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of June this mixed-up matter. The time was long ago over the battlefields where the Army of the and memory is failing, so that I may make Potomac had fought two years before under

The night before the fight, about sundown, our corps, the Fourth, crossed the bridge over Pumpkin Vine Creek. We could hear fighting Blicad of us by the Twentieth Corps, which was commanded by Gen. Hooker, and while marching toward the front after dark, we passed his field hospital, in which were the wounded sol- victory or defeat, diers, and met many others coming toward the with brush, stumps and scruboak trees, where

and we marched to the left and in rear of the dragoons, I believe, were in our front. They what "Swinton's Army of Potomac" says, page troops facing the enemy. We must have made a marched to the entire left of our army, and being deployed we advanced toward the woods, woods, who very kindly told us we would

FIND REBELS IN THE WOODS. I asked what corps they belonged to, and they said to the Twenty-third Corps, Army of the

We pushed forward and soon drew the fire of the robel pickets. Soon after we entered the woods one of my men was shot dead and another wounded. At this time I discovered that the rebel line was across our flank, which brought the right of my company close to the rebel front. I at once the pave command, "Skirmishers, right wheel, double-quick, march!" which command was repeated, and in a short time the line had wheeled around, facing the enemy. We then pushed forward, driving the rebels through the woods, and when we reached the opposite side of it we came to an open field some 200 yards wide, and beyond this field another woods. In front of it was a very strong earthwork with lots of rebels behind it. They opened a steady fire on us, and we had to bug the trees very close to shelter ourselves. While we were in that position the skirmishers of the Twentythird Corps, which we had passed through, came up to where we were, crawling on their hands and knees, and bringing orders to us to move by the left flank, that they might take our places. One of our Lieutenants, named Cobb, whose voice sounded as if coming out of a big horn, sang out, "Skirmishers, by the right flank, march!" All ordinary commands of ours could be heard by the rebels, but his must have been heard by the whole rebel army, as it brought an extra shower of lead upon us; but we managed to dodge from tree to tree until we reached a point where an elevation in the ground sheltered us from the rebel fire.

Here we massed our companies and continued our march to the left for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, where we found our regiment and brigade lying in a bollow. After remaining here about an hour we fell in and moved to the left about twice the length of the regiment and formed a line in a very thick growth of young trees. Half an hour later we again moved forward. It was now about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We advanced about 300 yards, when we came to a dry gully, from the edge of which we could see the rebels on the other side, on a level with us, and about

WE GAVE ONE YELL

and started down into the gully and up the other side, and to within 25 yards of the rebels. Here we either halted of our own accord or were halted by command. While here we kept up a continual fire on the rebels and they upon us. Whenever we yelled the robels rose from behind the works and gave us an extra dose. While we lay here several lines came up from our rear, and when at the exact position where we yelled they would also yell, and they received the same murderous fire. Some of the troops would not come any farther than the bottom of the gully; only a part of one regiment succeeded in getting to us, and that was the 49th Ohio, but they did not remain long. They soon went to the rear, what was left of them, as they too yelled at the usual place.

I am quite sure our division had but one brigude front, and our brigade, commanded by Gen. W. B. Hazen, was the first brigade in front, and our regiment, 41st Ohio, with the 1st and 124th Ohio, covered the first line. Our regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robt. Kimberly, who ordered us back soon after arriving at our position ; but for some cause, not known to me, I received no notice to retreat. I remained with my company until long after dark; in fact it was nearly 9 o'clock when Capt, Hansard, commanding Co. B or K came to me and said the regiment—all but his company, Lieut. Dodge's, and mine-bad gone to the rear before 5 o'clock, and that we had better form our companies quietly and move back. At this time and for some time previous the firing had ceased on both sides. We moved together to the rear, where the troops seemed to be disorganized, and squads here and there were cooking supper. While no appearance of fear was exhibited, yet the absence of officers was plainly seen. All were cooking supper in squads.

After going straight to the rear about 400 yards, we concluded to halt and make coffee, having no epportunity to do so since morning. While here, and soon after, we heard musketry firing at the point which we had left, and the next morning we learned that the rebels came out from their works and surrounded the place, CAPTURING ALL THE MEN

left there, including the wounded and the dead. causes which came under my notice which ap- Gen, Terry. After its capture we moved on to place I am unable to say. pear to have induced the failure. One of these | Wilmington, and then to Raleigh, to meet | was Lieut. Cobb's commanding the skirmishers | Sherman's army.—George E. Lowry, 13th | his brigade. His troops broke in disorder and to move by the left flank within plain sight Ind., Indianapolis, Ind. and hearing of the rebels, who evidently anticinated our purpose and threw troops to their right, besides fortifying their position. The other cause was our waiting so long-from one when we first arrived at that point, we would were badly punished,-to wit, Gen. Wood's Di- | be said : vision of the Fourth Corps, and Gen. Cleburne's Division, on the rebel side, -without securing any advantage to either side, except many

killed and wounded. Corps who say they were at this fight, and some them. The prisoner replied: of the Twentieth Corps claim the same honor. Neither of them could have been there, as our | the water up to their knees." division was especially detached from our corps, where we fought is known as the battle men- ETT, Co. G, 1st Mich. Cav., Cass City, Mich. tioned .- James McManon, Captain, 41st Ohio, Hazen's Brigade, Wood's Division, Fourth Corps, Cleveland, Ohio.

Comrade John C. Taylor, No. 17 Allen Place. Hartford, Conn., will employ a few comrades to exhibit his real war views, actual photograbs made "at the front" from 1861 to 65. Write to him for particulars.

Write to E. A. ARMSTRONG, Detroit, Mich.,

COLD HARBOR.

The Story of the Slaughter as Told by an Indiana

Veterau. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On May 29, 1864, four divisions of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, under command of Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith, numbering about 15,000 men, were sent up the Pawunky River to White House Landing, and from there were ordered to report to Gen. Grant at or near a place called Old Church Tavern. After a march of about 25 miles we oined the grand old Army of the Potomac, Our march was a very hard one, owing to the condition of the roads, which were very muddy at first, but soon became packed hard, and from and gave the enemy our position. The weather was very hot, water scarce, and for some reason in the battle myself, I ought to know something | we had to march nearly twice as far as necesof it. I dislike very much entering into a sary to join Grant's army. We joined the Sixth while fighting for my country, but in the spirit | 1. When the line of battle was formed we were of kindness I will try to settle, as far as I can, on the right of the Sixth Corps. We advanced mistakes, but I will give it as I remember the McClellan. As we passed over the ground we could see some of the marks of battle here and there-small lines of rifle-pits, and now and then a lonely mound by the roadside, which marked the resting place of some brave, loyal heart who gave his life for his country's good. We could not help but wonder if our campaign

Sheridan's cavalry had been engaged for sev-Gen, Thomas J. Wood, was ordered into line fall back to their line of works. The 1st N. Y. and engaged before he arrived at the ford. See

BOLD DASH FORWARD,

later we halted in a similar field to the one we and suffered severely, but they were not of the had left. This had a heavy woods in our front. kind to retreat, and moved gallantly forward Three companies of our regiment were ordered | until the works were to be charged by the inforward as skirmishers. My company (A) was fantry. They then gave way and we moved one of them, and being in command, it brought forward, Col. Drake, of the 112th N. Y., in comme on the right of the skirmish-line. After mund of the brigade, which was composed of the 13th Ind., 9th Me., 112th and 169th N. Y.; and as we reached it we found a line of skir- Barton's Brigade, composed of the 47th and mishers lying on the ground at the edge of the 45th N. Y., 76th and 97th Pa., was on our right, The 115th N. Y. was also on the field, but I do not remember the brigade. We moved forward through an open field; near the right center was a large house and a few trees, but aside from this there was no protection for our

> The rebel works on the opposite side of the field, in the edge of the timber, were of very irregular form, which gave the enemy great advantage over us. We soon drew their fire, a charge was ordered, and the slaughter commenced. At times it seemed as though we could not successfully carry out the orders of our superiors. Scores of brave men fell with every step we made, but the troops moved on, with the old flag as a guardian angel above us. Our loss in officers and men was great. Col. Drake fell while gallantly leading his troops. The 169th N. Y. lost its Colonel (McConike) and Lieutenaut-Colonel. The 13th Ind. was in command of Capt. Chauncey. We had but one field officer left, and he was unable to field, Ill. be with us. As we moved forward our Color Sergeant, Charley Truax, received a mortal wound. Just before he fell be looked to the right and to the left, as though he wanted some one to save the flag. One of the color guard took the colors and safely carried them

compelled to retreat in disorder. We took sev- gether on the floor. time, and afterward found correct, give

THE LOSS IN 20 MINUTES men a minute were either killed or wounded, and in an engagement, too, that was not of

great benefit to the Union arms. We remained with the Army of the Potomac for several days, when we were ordered to return to Bermuda Hundred, or Point of Rocks, by way of the river from White House Landing, and to move on Petersburg with the Army of the James, while Grant was coming through by land, moving his army by the left flank. We were in the advance in the movement on Petersburg, and were successful in capturing a line of earthworks, some guns and prisoners.

The term of service of the regiment expired on the 19th of June, and all the talk was of going home. We were left at the front up to the last day, when we were relieved from duty. We went a short distance to the rear to be mostered out. About one-third of those present for duty were veterans and recruits. Everything being ready, the time came to say farewell to our comrades. The reception at home could not have been any more joyous than the separation was sad. The men who had stood shoulder to shoulder for three long, weary years and shared the hardships of the weary marches over the mountains of Western Virginia, through the Luray and Shenandoah Valleys, through the swamps of the Chickahominy, and along the muddy James, and had stood side by side in a score of battles, were more than brothers, and to part now never to meet again, perhaps, made every one wish the war was over and we could all return to

our homes; but With a cheer for those who lived it out And a tear for those who died,

we returned to the front, while those whose time was out started for home. Our little band of less than 100 men present for duty, under command of Lieut. Zent, was formed into three companies and armed with Spencer carbines. We soon received some recruits, formed five

companies, and afterward five more. We remained around Petersburg until De-While cooking our suppers, Gen. Hazen, accom- | decided on we were selected as one of the regi-

Had the Joke on the Colonel.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While on a N. Y. to surrender. He replied, "I'll see you rebel flag-of-truce boat going down the James in h-1 first," and it was always understood and to two hours after getting to the left-before at- River, about the 14th of May, 1862, as we were told by the members of our regiment that the tacking. I believe if we had made the attack passing the Jamestown flats one of the prison- 67th Ohio fired first. Our company (A) did ers discovered quite a number of cranes standhave been successful. The result of the fight ing in the water waiting for fish, I suppose. afterward taken to our camp with some other command of Gen. A. J. Smith went to Cape was to disorganize two divisions, both of which | Coming near the officer who had us in charge,

"There's some rebel pickets." "Pickets! Pickets!" said the Colonel. "I was not aware that we had any pickets as far They were old acquaintances. The Colonel down the shore as this." After looking up and I have seen ex-members of the Fourteenth down the shore, he declared he could not see

The Colonel stood a moment, as if trying to the position of which was on the right of the swallow a whole load of epithets, and then burst Twenty-third Corps, and moved to the extreme | forth with one of the greatest volumes of proleft of the corps. The Twentieth Corps was on | fanity that I ever heard. There were about the extreme right. It is possible that more or | 400 prisoners on board the boat, and the joke

> O., writes that two of his very finest chickens and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all who left Concord in company with Oscar Perry, were recently affected with roup. He saturated | Nervous Complaints, after having tested its | April 1 last, to go cod fishing. He is 17 years a piece of bread half an inch square with St. | wonderful curative powers in thousands of old, light complexion, five feet four inches Jacobs Oil and fed it to them. Next day he cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to high, and weighs about 150 pounds. examined them and there was no trace of the his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive | O. H. Thompson, Cornish, Me., sends a copy disease remaining.

> ports the case of Mr. H. T. Sheldon, of Lansing, full directions for preparing and using. Sent prisons. We would be glad to publish the Mich., who for several weeks suffered from a by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this article in full if our space would permit.

BRANDY STATION. Comrade Wiles, 10th N. Y. Cav., Sabered by a

Marylander. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Being one of

your many subscribers, I think I can say that you have none who appreciate more than I THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and the articles writmuch interested in the article by C. W. Wiles, 10th N. Y. Cav., on Trevillian and Brandy Station. The former I did not particiits Captain and three men. My horse was

Comrade Wiles says, in substance: "On the morning of June 9, 1863, our camp near Warrenton Junction was astir, with something more serious than foraging, etc. The line of march was toward the familiar Rappahannock, the sound of firing toward Beverly Ford indicating that Gen. Gregg was having a hot time Station. About noon Gregg joined us and the battle of Brandy Station was in full blast." Now for my "say," and if there are any survivors of the 1st N. J. Cav., 12th Ill. Cav. and

1st Md. Cav. they will bear me out in it. On the evening of June 8 the above three regiments of Gregg's Division, commanded by Col. Percy Windham, of the 1st N. J., broke camp on this blood-stained ground would result in at Warrenton Junction and marched to Kelly's Ford. Arriving there just at dark, we were oreral days before our arrival in almost a con- the 9th Buford's guns-not Gregg's-were nant; I am sure that I do. The 1st Sharpers. Before we reached the front the firing tinuous fight. As we advanced in line of battle heard. We commenced crossing, and while shooters were to the right of our regiment on ceased. We filed to the left into a field filled we passed scores of dead horses, showing that Buford was engaged we came unexpectedly in the skirmish-line, and the first fire that day the enemy had hotly contested every inch of the rear of Stuart. A section of battery was in was directed at them. Some of them were up ground. We soon came to where the Gaines's position before a gun was fired on our com- in cherry trees eating cherries, and were the The next morning there was no fighting in Mill road made a sharp turn to the right. The mand. My horse was killed at about 10 a. m., first to be seen by the rebel pickets or skirmishfront of us except an occasional exchange of rebel pickets were just beyond the road in and the loss in the company occurred before ers.—IRA CARR, Co. E, Berdan's 2d U. S. Sharpshots on the picket-line. At about 8 or 9 strong force. A charge was made by the cavo'clock our division, which was commanded by alry, by which the rebels were compelled to morning of the 9th," our brigade was across

> Gen. Pleasonton, with two divisions of cavalry under Buford and Gregg, supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's and Beverly Fords to Brandy Station. Crossing at Beverly Ford, Buford immediately encountered a Confed erate brigade under Jones, and later Lee and Hampton; but presently Stuart was compelled to draw off to face another force threatening his rear. This treat came from the column under Gregg, which had crossed at Kelly's Ford and advanced toward Brandy Station, its progress being disputed by Robertson's Confederate Brigade. A spirited passage at arms took place for the possession of the hights, which were at length carried by Gregg.

> Does this sound as if Gregg was at Beverly Ford? Or does it look as if he came on the field at noon? I say that at the crossing of the ford in the morning there was not a gun fired; for the evening of the 8th I watered my horse at the ford and the next morning the command crossed without opposition. We captured the pickets in the timber, before we arrived on the plain in the rear of Stuart, without firing a hot. That is how we came so unexpectedly in their rear. I will not forget the gallant charges made by the 1st N. J. Cav. through the brush fence on the hill and up to the house that was full of the enemy firing from doors

> So, Mr. 10th N. Y., this all happened long before noon, and it was done by the above-named KER, First Sergeant, Co. E, 1st Md. Cav., Spring-

> > IN LIBBY PRISON.

A Reminiscence of a New York Boy who Died There.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Among the through the engagement. Charley Truax was | Union soldiers confined in Prison No. 1, at as brave a soldier as ever wore the blue. He | Richmond, Va., in the Fall of 1861, was one was honored by all, and as long as life shall | Charles E. Trowbridge, of Co. H, 2d Wis. He last those of us who knew him will cherish his | was a frail, delicate youth of 19 or 20 years. He was a son of Grant Trowbridge, of Great Bend, Cheer after cheer went up as the troops moved N. Y. He had come to Wisconsin on a visit on. The rebels made a determined effort to and enlisted while there, and was taken prishold their works, and in their loading did not oper at the first battle of Bull Run. The writer take time to return their rammers, but laid | was also wounded and taken prisoner, and sent them down in the ditch. When at last they | to the hospital Sept. 11. I was sent to prison found they could hold out no longer they and was on the same floor with Charley. He undertook to save themselves, but they were | and I "doubled teams" and "bunked" to-

eral hundred prisoners and thousands of small- In my journal, written at the time, I find arms, but at what cost! To look back over the | this record: "Soon after I arrived Charley was field through which we had passed and view taken with diarrhea and congestion of the the hundreds of dead and dying made us feel | lungs, and died at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, as though any further attempt to expture their | Oct. 8. The Doctor would do nothing for him. second line of works would wipe out the bal-ance of the two brigades. After an unsuc-hospital. Dr. Higginbotham said he would cessful attempt to capture the second line, we | have him taken over in the atfernoon, but fie fell back to the first line and remained during | west away and we saw no more of him until the night. The rebels made an attempt to dis- Monday. Then he said he would see about it lodge us in the night, but failed. On June 2 | the next day. The next day was too late! It and 3 there was one of the severest battles of | is looked upon as criminal neglect. The noise the war fought. Careful estimates made at the and hubbub of 130 unrestrained men in one room were enough to kill any man who was in any way unwell. The Doctor pretended that on the morning of June 3 as 10,000 men; 500 his death was a mystery, for his disease was not dangerous. The fact is, they never examined him to find out how sick he was, or

what was the matter with him." We tried, but without success, to have his grave marked, so that his friends might find it after peace was restored. I took possession of his watch, clothing and some other things to deliver to his uncle in Milton, Wis., and E. C. Bickford took possession of his pocket-book, memorandum and some other things, to deliver to his parents in Great Bend, N. Y. We divided them up because we did not know which, if either of us, would ever live to get home with

I was assisted in taking care of Charley during his sickness by William McRae, of Co. D, 2d Wis. I was just from the hospital and far from being well, and William came nobly to the rescue and assisted me very materially, and afterward nursed me into possession of health and strength again. But in a few days after the death of Charley, William was sent with a gang to Columbia, S. C., and I never saw him again. In a short time I was sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and I never saw my friend E.C. Bickford again. From Tuscaloosa I was sent to Salisbury, N. C., from which place I was paroled the last of May, 1862. Here I found a man right from Great Bend who was well acquainted with Charley's family, and to whom I entrusted the watch to be delivered to his parents. I took his name, company and regiment at the time, of course, but have now forgotten both. I never learned whether his friends got the watch and the other things or not, and would very much like to know. I would be glad to hear what became of Mr. Bickford, and also the whereabouts of William McRae .- E. C. REED, Co. H, 2d Wis., Madison, Wis.

Another Regiment that Captured Gen. Walker. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 100th N. Y. was one of the regiments that composed the First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Corps, We remained around Petersburg until De-cember. When the capture of Fort Fisher was decided on we were selected as one of the regi-ments to take part in the movement under panied by an Orderly, came along and seemed ments to take part in the movement under as we understood from prisoners, was selected surprised at seeing us, but directed us to our Gen. Butler. After his failure to capture the by Gen. Lee to capture Gen. Butler's breastregiment, which we joined at 12 o'clock that fort we returned to Virginia, and were in hopes works if possible. He told his men, as some of by Capt. Geo. M. Dean, 9th Iowa Cav. He says might. Now, whatever was the purpose of our we could remain quiet for a while, but such them told us, that he would "take possession of it was taken from the body of a Confederate attack on the extreme right of the rebel line, it | was not our luck. Gen. Grant was dissatisfied | the Yankee guns by 6 o'clock that day or land | soldier at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss. was, to say the least, not a success. If it was with Butler's failure, and early in January, in h-i." He did not get possession of the guns | Some years after the war he met an ex-Conthe purpose to turn the rebel right, there were 1865, we were sent again to Fort Fisher with or any part of our line, and as to his landing federate officer to whom he showed the belt,

He was a brave officer, riging at the head of the Confederate soldiers. left him exposed and alone. The 67th Ohio sends a list of the battles participated in by was at our left. Gen. Walker was ordered by more shooting, however, Gen. Walker was wounded prisoners. I was standing with others looking at him when George B. Dandy, Colonel of the 100th N. Y., came riding by, recognized him and stopped, and they talked to each other. sent for our Surgeon and the 7th Conn. Surgeon, who amputated his leg, and the next morning he was taken inside of the rebel lines. "Why, they are right out there, standing in \_\_JOHN S. MANNING, Co. I, 100th N. Y., Wich-

Consumption Cured.

ita, Kan.

remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of | cover it. and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will of an article from the Portland Press of Jan. 5 send free of charge, to all who desire it, this 1865, giving the experience of Lieut. Wm. H. for his G. A. R. or S. V. Price List. Sent frightful cough and cold, which was cured by paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

James Santaro, Hartford, Conn., thinks the one bottle of Red Star Cough Cure.

A Sharpshooter at Gettysburg.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I saw in your paper the reply of Col. Berdan to Col. Lakeman. The Third Corps was at Emmittsburg on the 1st of July, 1863, and was ordered to doublequick to Gettysburg after noon, the distance being about 10 miles. I did not keep up with the regiment, but slept, alone, under some trees ten by participants in the late war. I was near a ravine between the Emmittsburg road and Round Top.

Veary early in the morning I started toward Gettysburg, and after going about half a mile I pate in, but the latter I did. My company lost | met my regiment skirmlshing toward me. They told me that they were looking for rebels, and killed in one of the charges and I was made a | that the rear of the night before was then the front. I fell into line, and soon there was a call for scouts, two from a company. I volunteered as one and Corp. Congdon was the other. We went out ahead of the skirmishers until we were on the Emmittsburg road to the left of a wood, on a rise of ground. Our Adjutant rode up and we told him that the rebels were massing troops in the woods at our right. This was in crossing. Our column pushed on to Brandy at 1 p.m. He said that he would report to Gen. Birney, as the General had sent him to find out if we had seen anything of the enemy.

Soon the Corporal decided that one of us must go back and report the massing, as the Adjutant might have been captured. He had gone up the road which must have been very close to the rebel line. Accordingly, he went back to report and I staid until the charge commencedand, indeed, too long, for I was cut off and taken prisoner. After reading Col. Lakeman's report, dered to make no fires or noise. At sunrise of all of Berdan's Sharpsnooters must feel indig-

The History of the Highlanders,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have received a copy of Comrade Todd's History of the regiment. 79th Highlanders, N. Y. Vols. I will say that it is the most interesting book of the kind I Chantilly is the most correct that I have seen | question. in any history of the war.

I have always considered that the troops under Gens, Stevens and Kearny never received due credit for checking the enemy after retreat. Many have never realized the imporfrom Centerville.

Comrade Todd gives the best account of the 'Carleton," he is willing to give credit to other regiments that were engaged during the siege, and which occupied and assisted in the defense Fort Sanders. For instance, the 2d Mich., which "Carleton" entirely ignores. Every regiments of Gregg's command.—WM. G. PAR- as it is full of anecdotes and gives one an idea Hope. how a soldier fared in camp and at the front.— DAVID McCollum, 2d Mich., Leadville, Colo.

CONDENSED LETTERS.

E. Westerhagen, Co. C. 5th Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., says that the 5th Wis. was complimented by Gen. McClellan after the battle of Williamsburg. Gen, McClellan, accompanied by Gens. Smith and Hancock, rode in front of the 5th while on dress parade, and thanked the regiment for its gallantry in that action.

Solomon Smith, Co. H. 8th Ohio, Coldwater, Mich., was greatly pleased with Gen. Walker's article on "Warren at Bristoe," He says he "took part in that circus, side-show and all," and Gen. Walker's account brings it all back fresh to his memory.

Miss "M. C.," Ottawa, Kan., thinks it a great injustice that a widow whose husband served more than three years in the war, and was in nearly every battle with Sherman, is compelled to labor with her hands to secure a scanty support for herself and children and receive no injuries contracted in the service.

E. C. Horn, Lilly Chapel, Madison Co., O., thinks the people of the country can never fully pay the debt they owe to the men who saved the Government from destruction. He hopes the members of the Grand Army will stand shoulder to shoulder in their efforts to secure at least a measure of justice to the veterans of the

Montgomery Vorce, Co. K, 24th N. Y., Tomah, Monroe Co., Wis., replying to Comrade Reid, 2d Wis., says the first advance on Fredericksburg was made early in the Spring of 1862 by the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, commanded by Gen. Augur. It was composed of the 22d, 24th and 30th N. Y. and 14th Brooklyn, and was known as the "Iron Bri-

James Walsh, 24 Bradford street, Auburn, N. Y., expresses the hope that the comrades who served under Gen. Sykes will respond liberally to the call for contributions to erect a monument at West Point to the memory of that distinguished officer. A. J. Morton, Co. I, 29th Ind., Princeton,

Minn., says he has in his possession a waistbelt similar to the one described by Capt. Geo. M. Dean, 9th Iowa Cav. It was given to him by a rebel prisoner at Camp Douglas, Chicago,

J. S. Shaner, Wharton, O., gives full credit to the members of the Pension Committee of the Grand Army for their efforts in behalf of the soldiers, but he thinks they have neglected in their recommendations those who are afflicted with deafness. He says there is not one deaf soldier out of a thousand who would not rather have lost an arm or a leg than his hearing. He urges that this class of sufferers receive more consideration. Robert Anderson, Co. C, 19th U.S. Inf., Pratt,

Kau., would be glad to hear from his old comrade Anthony Franckhauser, whose address was not given in his recently-published letter. J. N. Burton, 1st Kan. M. I., Sterling, Kan., thinks that his regiment has been ignored by the comrades who have been writing up the battle of Wilson's Creek. He says that according to the official report the 1st Kan. lost 77 killed, 333 wounded and eight missing-total 418, out of 644 engaged. This, he says, was more than twice the number of casualties of

the 1st Iowa and 2d Kan, combined. S. R. Harrison, 20th N. Y., Monroe, Lincoln Co., Kan., says that at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks he picked up explosive bullets, and knows that they were used by the Confederates.

Henry A. Longenberg, Co. G. 22d Iowa, Washington, Iowa, writes that he has in his and who said it was the kind worn by many of Philip Flood, Qo K, 88th Ill., Hartwell. Neb.,

the 88th Ill., embracing nearly all the engagesome of the 67th and by Co. A of the 100th | ments of the Army of the Cumberland from Perryville to Nashville. Comrade Flood was wounded at Perryville and also at Adairsville. Will D. Butler, 9th Ind. battery, Greencastle, Ind., correcting Comrade H. W. Phelps, 95th Ohio, says that about Sept. 1, 1864, the entire Girardeau, Mo., and thence westward in pur-Thence the command went to Nashville, where it arrived Nov. 30, the day of the fight at Franklin, He says Gen. Smith did not command the charge on the right Dec. 16, as he had the center of the line on both days of the bat-

C. Cramer, Co. G. 111th Ohio, Toledo, O. wishes to know the whereabouts of James C. Wetmore, who was Military Agent for the State of Ohio after the war. He also writes that at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he lost his knap-An old physician, retired from practice, hav- sack, containing among other things a Bible ing had placed in his hands by an East India | which he had carried more than two years. If less fighting was done all along the line, but was enjoyed by all who heard it .- H. C. Hack- missionary the formula of a simple vegetable any person has it he would be very glad to re-

Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and R. Flint, Concord, Mass., desires information Mr. Chas. F. Powell, postmaster, Terre Haute, all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive in regard to the whereabouts of his son George,

Mr. E. R. Wilson, Grand Rapids, Mich., re- recipe, in German, French or English, with | Smith during 15 months' confinement in rebel

to secure these and other measures. him to the people of the country. Comrade | nated he would knock the persimmons. Marble thinks he would fill the bill.

was not known by that number. Geo. W. Hines, Co. C, 98th Ohio, Deersville, the Fourteenth Corps.

participated in the battle of New Hope Church. He thinks Comrade Goltry, 37th Ind., errs by and Burnt Hickory. He says these were distinct actions fought on different days. Catherine Clapp, Columbia, Mo., thinks the people of the country are too much inclined to forget the promises they so freely made during the war to care for the widows and orphans of those who should fall in the service of their

are pensioners upon the Government. T. B. Hartzell, Co. G, 3d Iowa Cav., Poway, San Diego County, Cal., writes that his old of the chasing of Gen. Marmaduke out of Misold comrades in his district have been pulling N. Y., was next. The 1st Mich. planted its hard for the election of Gen. Vandever to Congress.

D. C. Boyer, Corp., Co. F, 184th Pa., Mt.

Walter Baker, Co. B, 33d Ill., Morrison, Kan., ever read. It takes a soldier back to the days | their comrades discharged from public posi- | rade Lindsley says, and in the First Division. when he were the havelocks. It gives a true | tions they should vote for no persons except | account of all the battles that the regiment | those who are their friends. Replying to a | ton, O., answering Comrade Baker's inquiry as participated in, and also mentions all other | recent letter in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, he | to what troops fought the battle of Port Reregiments that were engaged with the High- does not think it wise for the Grand Army as | public, says it was fought chiefly by the First landers. The author's account of the battle of an organization to take hold of the prohibition | Brigade, Second Divison, Twelfth Corps. The

says that a case came under his observation of 7th, 29th and 66th Ohio. a comrade who received three wounds from | A. Winterberger, First Sergeant, Co. D. 120th fragments of an explosive bullet. His name is Ill., New Haven, Ill., writes that Wm. Bromthey had gained a position so near our line of T. S. Lawton, and he lives in Milwankee, Wis. | melhouse, of that place, has a \$5 United States tance of the battle of Chantilly, or how near Ind., criticises "Carleton's" statement that at in the upper right-hand corner: "Pat Curthe enemy came to cutting us off in our retreat | Resaca, Hovey's Division of the Twenty-third | neen, Battery D, 3d N. Y. Art., April 5, 1863." Corps was engaged in guarding the wagon trains. It is in a good state of preservation. He Comrade Sisco says that "Hovey's Babies" did | thinks "Pat," if still living, might consider it siege of Knoxville yet published. Unlike some tall fighting at Resaca, inflicting severe of some value. punishment upon the enemy and suffering

heavy loss themselves. backs up the statement of Comrade Goltry, comrade who participated in the Tennessee a hand in the fight at New Hope Church, and now suffering. He would practice medicine, campaign should read the book. It will be in- also at Pumpkin Vine Creek. His company or would buy land for a vegetable farm. teresting for those who were not in the army, had three killed and several wounded at New

> Comrade Wiles, in the description of the affair | Patterson is wrong in saying that the 101st Ill. at Aldie, forgot to mention the presence of four | was the first regiment to enter Atlanta. It was regiments of infantry that went out as specta- the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth seats, got so close as to get hurt. He thinks Mich. and 22d Wis., and the day was Sept. that for ability to claim everything that is 2d, 1864. worth claiming, it is always safe to back a cavalryman against the world.

A. W. Baumgartner, Co. B. 58th Pa., White Pine, Pa., says that Comrade Depew was correct in his account of the capture of Fort Harrison. The writer was there, and says he was so badly scared that 22 years later his hair began to turn gray. It was the "Blue Clover Leaf" that took the fort. Lieut.-Col. Clay, of the 58th Pa., planted the colors of that regiment on the fort, losing his right arm in doing so. The regiment lost half its men. W. C. Eastman, Corporal, Co. H. 9th N. H.,

Trempealeau, Wis., says the comrade was mistaken who stated that Gen. Reno commanded the Ninth Corps at the battle of South Mount-The Ninth Corps was commanded at help from the Possion Office, simply because that time by Gen. Burnside, Gen Reno comshe cannot prove that her husband died from | manding the Second Division when he was Henry S. Johnson, Co. A. 14th Ill. Cav., Adair, Iowa, adds his testimony that explosive

bullets were used by Confederate soldiers.

BR. Cook, Co. E, 9th Vt., West Dover, Vt., says that he has a belt like that described by Capt. Dean, 9th Iowa Cav. He says it was taken from a rebel prisoner near New Berne, N. C., and it was worn by a member of a South Carolina regiment. Robert P. Black, Co. E, 10th Pa., Parker's Landing, Pa., writes that he enjoyed more than

anything else in his life his recent trip to the National Encampment at San Francisco. He hopes to see the recommendations of the Grand Army Pension Committee vigorously pushed during the coming Winter, particularly the bill to pension ex-prisoners of war. M. Romahn, Comanche, Iowa, thinks that

President Cleveland did him a grievous wrong by vetoing his pension bill passed by Congress, He thinks he has a right to resent the insinua-

ably for the soldiers. He thinks that justice ! tions cast upon his integrity in the message of requires the passage of the bill to pension ex- | the President disapproving his bill. He hopes prisoners of war and the bill repealing the lim- the soldiers of the country will bring all their itation of arrears. He hopes the comrades will influence to bear upon Congress and secure a use all their influence with Members of Congress | correction of the wrongs that exist in the present laws.

N. J. Marble, Friendship, Wis., suggests Col. A. S. Clyne, Co. E, 63d N. Y., Wawarsing, J. M. Rusk, of that State, for President in N. Y., wants to start a boom for Gen. C. H. Van 1888. Col. Rusk was a gallant soldier and his Wyck, Senator from Nebraska, for President in record as Governor of Wisconsin commends 1888. He thinks that if Van Wyck was nomi-

G. W. Cochran, Co. G. 1st battalion, 15th U. Hiram Oldroyd, Thompsonville, Conn., wishes S. Inf., Toronto, Iowa, says Comrade Ashmore to correct a slight error in his letter recently | was in error when he said Gen. King compublished in The NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He manded the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, says his regiment was known as the 20th N. Y. at Jonesboro. Gen. King was in Louisville at S. M. It was numbered the 80th N. Y., but | the time, and the division was commanded by Gen. Carlin. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis commanded

James Poole, Co. C, 15th U. S. Inf., Eagle O., insists that no part of the Fourteenth Corps Grove, Iowa, writes that in July, 1862, J. C. Scarbrough, Co. C, of his regiment, while confounding the engagements at New Hope guarding prisoners at Alton, Ill., shot and Church, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Pickett's Mills | killed a rebel Colonel for disobedience of orders and insubordination. By some means the name of Scarbrough was sent South, and when the regiment was afterward engaged in active service the rebel soldiers inquired for him, as they wanted to kill him. They did not get him, however, as he is living yet. A comrade sends us the farewell order issued

country. She says that in many cases widows by Col. Jasper Packard, commanding the 128th are treated with contempt merely because they Ind., dated Indianapolis, April 18, 1866. H. R. Norton, Co. G. 46th N. Y., Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, French Mountain, N. Y., says that Comrade Oldroyd is comrade, M. J. Burns, was correct in his account | wrong in regard to the first troops to enter Petersburg. The writer says a part of the 1st souri in the Spring of 1863. He says that the Mich, entered first, and his regiment, the 46th

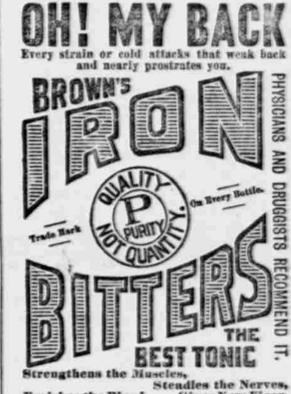
flag on the court-house. J. R. Mullin, Corporal, 4th N. Y. Cav., says J. R. Mullin, Corporal, 4th N. Y. Cav., says by an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was that Comrade J. C. Conner is mistaken when made a part of the present state Constitution adopted De-Ætna, Berks Co., Pa., wishes that the survivors | he says that the 1st N. Y. dragoons was in the of his regiment would wake up and hold a Re- | Second Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps. union next year. He would be glad to have The Second Brigade, First Division, was formed something written about the services of the of the 4th, 6th and 9th N. Y. and 17th Pa. Cav., and was known as the New York Brigade, commanded by Gen. Devens. The 1st N. Y. says that if the old soldiers do not wish to see dragoons was in the Regular Brigade, as Com- EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING Addison White, Co. H, 7th Ohio, Southing-

brigade was commanded by the Colonel of the H. R. Allen, 184th N. Y., West Merrill, Wis., 5th Ohio, and the troops engaged were the 5th,

Moses A. Sisco, Co. A., 123d Ind., Franklin, Treasury note, No. 44,266, with the following James S. Gillett, Co. F. 161st N. Y., Rich

Hill, Bates Co., Mo., would like to hear from H. H. Van Camp, 21st Ohio, Decatur, Mich., any of his comrades who have settled in the South, with reference to a location where he 37th Ind., that part of the Fourteenth Corps had | would be free from asthma, from which he is

W. W. Hollingsworth, First Lieutenant, Co. B, 33d Ind., Independence, Ore., agrees with James C. Percival, Ionia, Mich., says that Michael Rusk, Co. F. 85th Ind., that Comrade tors. Some of the boys, in crowding for front | Corps, composed of the 33d and 85th Ind., 19th



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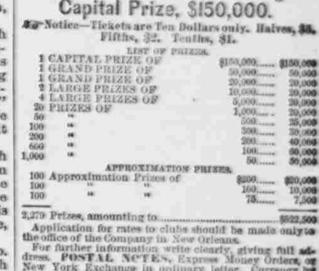
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